

Ford Plants Closed in Protest on Coal, Steel Profiteers

100,000 Men to Be Idle When Suspension Completed Tonight—Factories and Assembling Plants Affected.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16.—(By A. P.)—As a protest against paying what he believes to be exorbitant prices for coal and steel, Henry Ford today began the process of closing up his huge industry.

With the suspension complete when the last shift of workers leaves the various factories tonight, approximately 100,000 men will have been rendered idle for an indefinite period. The plants affected include the five factories in the Detroit area and numerous assembling stations throughout the country. Other concerns, the output of which goes chiefly to the Ford company, also are expected to suspend operations.

Charges Profiteering.

In announcing the contemplated closing several weeks ago, Mr. Ford declared no coal shortage existed, that brokers holding enough coal to supply the needs of the country and

that the public was being "soured" by the dealers. He also criticized government agencies for the method of apportioning coal.

The past week brought some improvement in the fuel situation Ford officials asserted yesterday, but this, they said, will warrant a change in the suspension order.

The first layoff of men occurred last night at the River Rouge blast furnaces, where about 18,000 men are employed. Two thousand men are to be retained at this plant, however, to attend the coke ovens, which cannot be allowed to cool.

Checked Out.

At the Highland Park plant the day and early night forces were to be checked out. Approximately 40,000 men are employed at this plant.

The remainder of the workers affected are employees of the Dearborn tractor factory, the Lincoln plant, a factory at Northville and those in cities outside of Michigan.

Most of the factories likely to be affected by the closing of Ford industries through the loss of their chief market are located in Detroit or nearby cities.

The rail strike cut off fuel supplies from the Ford mines in Kentucky and transfer difficulties prevented shipment of coal from other non-union fields over the Ford railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. This led to charges by Mr. Ford that the federal fuel administration was not functioning as it should and that the interstate commerce commission had failed to meet the rail and coal crisis. There was no alternative, the manufacturer declared, but to "pay profiteering prices." Rather than do that, he declared, he would "keep the plants closed indefinitely."

Student at University, in Political Science Thesis, Praises Code System

Nebraska Plan in Accord With Progress and Good Government, Writer Finds.

Lincoln, Sept. 16.—A woman who spent a whole year studying Nebraska's code system from the standpoint of political science finds that it is in accord with progress and good government.

In the belief that the citizens of Nebraska desire impartial information concerning the civil administrative code as applied to Nebraska government, the Nebraska legislative reference bureau has published Bulletin No. 11, a thesis on the "Reorganization of State Government in Nebraska," by Louella Gettys, Nebraska university student and a resident of University Place.

The thesis was written after a study of the Nebraska administrative system in partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of master of arts. It develops democratic endorsements of the code bill from high sources.

Miss Gettys' study of administrative reform brings out the fact that former Governor Aldrich was the first of a line of governors to make a suggestion that pointed the way to reform. In a message to the legislature in 1913, he made a recommendation that a commission be appointed to make an impartial investigation to ascertain to what extent reorganization might be made, pointing out unnecessary duplication and expense in the conduct of the state's business. This committee was appointed and made recommendations along the line suggested.

Recommend Consolidation.

Governor Morehead, democrat, in his message to the legislature in 1915 and in 1917, recommended consolidation of boards where possible.

Governor Neville, democrat, in 1919, said the board system "is not only expensive and inefficient, but in addition divides responsibility and authority. It is at present impossible to handle the state's affairs in the efficient manner that would be demanded by any business man in the conduct of his private transactions, and the thing most needed is a centralized responsibility for the discharge of the trust assumed by men who are elected by the people to serve as public officers."

"Divided authority and responsibility," continued Governor Neville, "breeds waste and inefficiency, conditions too often incident to the expenditure of the funds raised in taxes from the people of the state."

Miss Gettys, whose research was strictly nonpolitical, records that in the beginning of the campaign in which Governor McKelvie was elected and preceding the retirement of Governor Neville, the republican party declared in its platform for the civil administrative code in this state. This plank called for the creation of a financial accounting system "whereby a vigorous and effective audit over financial expenditures of the state may be established, and providing for the consolidation of the boards, institutions, commissions and different departments, and agencies of government, thereby eliminating useless offices and positions, and avoiding the overlapping functions thereof, and we further favor the creation of an effective budget system to the end that government functions may be more efficiently and economically administered."

Machinery Simplified.

Governor McKelvie interpreted his election as a mandate of the people to carry out the party pledge. He urged the legislature in his message to that body in 1919 to enact a measure by means of which the statutory boards and commissions then existing could be consolidated into reasonably defined departments.



Louella Gettys

For her work in political science and her thesis on "State Administration in Nebraska," Miss Gettys was awarded the Susan B. Anthony memorial research scholarship at Bryn Mawr, where she will take up work to earn her degree of doctor of philosophy. She will devote herself to studies dealing with the position of women in politics. Miss Gettys has her A. B. and M. A. degree from the University of Nebraska, is a Phi Beta Kappa and a member of Alpha Chi Omega. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gettys of University Place.

Such a bill was introduced, passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, Miss Gettys in tracing the history of that law, tells of the effort to refer it back to the people, of the hearings in court, and the final vacation of an opposing judgment by the supreme court. The code went into effect three months after its passage by the legislature. Its effectiveness followed a study of the Illinois code by the governor.

Miss Gettys found in her investigations that the application of the civil administrative code in Nebraska simplified the administrative machinery by eliminating 24 boards and commissions whose functions were finance, agriculture, labor, trade and commerce, public works and public welfare. Each department is managed by a secretary, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature, who receives an annual salary of \$5,000 a year. The appointments are for two years. The secretaries make their own departmental regulations. Miss Gettys follows this explanation of the reorganization process with much detail concerning the organization and work of the different departments. Several pages in the printed thesis are devoted to showing reforms that have been worked out by the application of the civil administrative code in Nebraska.

Cabinet Idea Introduced.

In her investigation of the application of the code idea, Miss Gettys found that the governor, through the assistance of the new law, was enabled to introduce the cabinet idea in state government, thus following the lines of the national government; "at meetings of secretaries and bureau chiefs were called by the governor when decisions were necessary on matters affecting administrative policy. This idea has proved to be effective in harmonizing the general administrative policy, which under the old system was impossible. Co-ordination of the duties of the departments has eliminated duplication and made possible the placing of responsibility in simplified methods of accounting, centraliza-

Rail Injunction Case Completed by Government

Attorneys for Labor Officers Will Start Defense Monday—Charge Counter Conspiracy.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—(By A. P.)—The government completed its plea for a permanent injunction against the rail strikers yesterday and rested its case.

Judge James H. Wilkinson adjourned court until Monday, when attorneys for B. M. Jewell and John Scott, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the railway employees department American Federation of Labor will open the defense.

The government rested on the strength of some 600 affidavits charging violence, intimidation and destruction of property during the strike. No direct evidence of any of the union officials with the alleged conspiracy to obstruct interstate traffic was given, but attorneys representing Attorney General Daugherty contended that the existence of such widespread disorder indicates the unions and their officials are responsible for it.

Donald R. Richberg and Frank Mulholland, attorneys for Jewell and Scott, are preparing, they say, to offer evidence in support of the union's claim of a counter conspiracy against them. The union leaders charge that the railroad executives entered into a conspiracy, first to force a strike and then to destroy the union.

Three days are left for the defense and for final argument before the temporary restraining order now in force will automatically expire. Judge Wilkinson has called attention of the lawyers to the fact that it will not be renewed and unless the injunction hearing is completed before Thursday night the unions will be freed from its provisions.

Clearing House Statement.

New York, Sept. 16.—The actual condition of the clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$109,357,460 in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$96,683,250 over last week.

Name Sims' Successor.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Rear Admiral C. S. Williams will be named president of the Naval War college at Newport, R. I., to succeed Rear Admiral William S. Sims, when he retires October 15, Secretary Denby announced yesterday.

Erring Wife of Consul Deserted in Coblenz

Paris, Sept. 16.—Erring Mrs. Brov, wife of the American consul at Cherbourg, who ran away with a swindler, was found yesterday at Coblenz, Germany, by Walter Norman Dams of New York, erstwhile engineer on the steamer Edgfield of the shipping board, who is wanted as a check swindler in every French channel town except Boulogne.

"I've telegraphed my husband asking if he won't come to me," said the weeping wife, whom Mr. Brov married in England two years ago. "He is a very good man. He has forgiven me before and I think he will forgive me again if I promise to be good. I have made a terrible mistake, but never again. I've never appreciated his worth as much as I do now."

Mrs. Brov's story added another tangle to the career of young Dams, who, wanted in muddy French cities, ran off with the Cherbourg consul's wife before the consul, who was looking for him, knew he was in town. Copyright, 1922.

Chiropractic Health Talks



(By DR. BURHORN)

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No Orders to Close Omaha Ford Plant

No instructions to close the local Ford assembling plant had yet been received by the manager, W. A. Russell, at noon Saturday.

He said he did not know whether to expect any such order, or not.

"I have no intimation what the policy for plants outside of Detroit is," he said, "other than what I gathered from news reports."

Three hundred men would be affected by a closing order here. Normally they go off duty at 4 p. m. on Saturdays. Russell said he might have word by that time.

Irish Nationals Win All-Day Battle at Sligo

Dublin, Sept. 16.—Maj. Gen. John McMahon has been appointed chief of staff of the free state army. He succeeds Richard Mulcahy.

Dublin, Sept. 16.—(By A. P.)—An all-day battle occurred in Sligo Thursday between national army forces and irregulars.

The nationalist casualties, according to the dispatch, included Brig. Gen. Ring killed and Gen. Pagnor slightly wounded. The irregular casualties are described as heavy. The nationalists took 13 prisoners. The irregulars fled, an armored car covering the retreat.

The dispatch also told of a chase by the nationalists and an engagement at Lough Tale in which heavy casualties were inflicted upon the irregulars while the nationalists suffered no losses.

The dispatch adds that large concentration movements of troops are occurring throughout West Ireland.

Bellina Recaptured.

London, Sept. 16.—The Irish national troops have recaptured Bellina, says a dispatch to the Times from Dublin. The irregulars left the town.

U. S. Destroyer Aground.

Guam, Sept. 16.—(By A. P.)—In a typhoon the U. S. S. Pensacola went aground in Apra harbor, near here. It is not seriously injured. The barometer still is dropping here.

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